

screen fabric by applying directly to and moving a suction nozzle operating under vacuum across the clean screen fabric to generate a gas flow through the fabric that sucks off and entrains said remaining portion of said cleaning liquid in said gas flow and subsequently separating the entrained cleaning liquid from the gas flow.

SUB 2 10. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the rate of the gas flow is in the range of 5-60 m/s.

Gibby 11. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein the rate of the gas flow is in the range of 10-45 m/s.

A 2 12. (New) The method of claim 11, wherein the rate of the gas flow is in the range of 15-30 m/s.

SUB 3 13. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the entrained cleaning is separated from the gas flow in a separation zone where the cleaning liquid is separated and collected.

SUB 3 14. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the vacuum used for sucking off the cleaning liquid is supplied by a compressed-air driven dust/liquid suction device.

SUB 3 15. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the vacuum used for sucking off the cleaning liquid corresponds to a negative pressure in relation to atmospheric pressure of 20-300 mbars.

16. (New) The method of claim 15, wherein the negative pressure is 100-200 mbars.

SUB 3 17. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the suction nozzle has a nozzle opening that is essentially rectangular.

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